Caba—The Pizarro.

Caba—The Pizarro.

Lam enabled to write but a few lines by this seamer, in consequence of the short stay she makes in our port. However, with the excepton of the sensation caused by the business of the Crescent City, little has occurred here here the date of my last letter, that would be ery interesting to your readers.

interesting to your readers.
mediately after the departure of the Cresat City for New-Orleans, it was reported that the Captain-General had determined that she the Captain-General had determined that she should not enter the port again, with Mr. Smith en board, and that should she attempt to enter the harbor, she would be fired into and sunk, if necessary; since then, I have heard that she will be allowed to communicate on her return, but not again in coming from New-York should the obnoxious Mr. Smith be on board. Whatthe obnoxious Mr. Smith be on board. Whatever right the Spani h Governor may have in preventing foreigners from landing, I do not see that he has any in dictating to Americans what kinds of crews they shall place in their vessels. For my part, I consider the American Government has acted in the business very tamely, and has lost the respect of foreigners to a great degree, in acting the toady to the Spanish Government.

Three steamers of an English fleet have arrived here. It is not distinctly known whether they come to assist the Spaniards in keeping the Creoles in their sbackles, or whether they have Creoles in their shackles, or whether they have some to look after slavers. If the latter be their mission, it would be well for them to be scouring the coasts of the island, for I have been informed that several cargoes of negroes have lately been landed; one near this place, it is said, belonging to Josquin Gomez, (the vitriol scorched sinner.) and the other near Santiago de Cobe, where the Lieutenant Georges. Cubs, where the Lieutenant Governor received \$17,000 as a bribe. Now, if this be not piracy, I know not what the term means. Spain may arshal troops on her soil, as she did in the Flores invade a State of South America, and in spite of treaties solemnly made, she induces slaves into Cuba from Africa, and when colled to account in a gentle manner, from time to time, she says she does all in her power to prevent her subjects from carrying on the trade. Well! in a like manner let the American Govwell! in a like manner let the American Government do all in its power to prevent its noble eitizens from coming to deliver our poor white Cubans from the Slavery to which they have been consigned by the Spaniards. Let the preachers of The Times and other English papers know, that the Americans in their views with regard to this island, desire to release its leaking from handons for this they are conwith regard to this island, desire to release its inhabitants from bendage, for this they are centured, while the Spaniards are daily tearing away thousands of poor beings from their homes and families in Africa to keep them as slaves in Cuba. For this pious work, this noblest and bravest people on earth, are smiled upon. Well!

"As you like it." But I tell you this, good people! Let the Island of Cuba be taken from the Government of Spain and this patarious teal. pie: Let the Irland of Cuba be taken from the Government of Spain, and this nefarious trade will immediately cease, and in ten years there will not be a slave in the island: a glorious con-aderation for the good people in America.

The Cubano, a small steamer running on our coast, was chased a few days since by a Govern-

ment steamer, hot in search of invaders; but supposing that the Government vessel was going the same course, the Captain did not observe several signals made for the coaster to stop, when the man-of-war fired a shot, which had when the man-of-war fired a shot, which had the desired effect, and the steamer was boarded, and the Captain being asked why he had not attended to the signals, replied that he had not seen them. "Well, then," exclaimed the Spanish officer, "I will let you off this time; but you must pay \$8 for the powder used in firing the cannon." This was done, and a receipt given for the money. This information was given to me by a passenger, so there can be iven to me by a passenger, so there can be hardly room for mistake, especially as the indi-

vidual is a gentleman.

After \$36,000 being spent in trying to save the Pizarro, she still is fast on the coast, and is now abandoned; but so confident were the Spaniards of her being got off, that on the afterof music was expected to be brought in. a band of music was placed on the wharf to greet her

FAITHFUL. For the present, adicu.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM HAVANA. ARRIVAL OF THE

ISABEL AT CHARLESTON THE CRESCENT CITY SEEN NEAR THE HARBOR.

NO INTERFERENCE ANTICIPATED.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 18-8:20 P. M. The steamship I-abel, Capt. Rollins, has ar-

rived at this port. She left Havanu at 5 P. M., on the 18th inst., and Key West at 51 A. M., on the 18th. On the evening of the 15th the Label saw the steam ship Crescent City, Captain Davenport, from New-Or ne, near the entrance of the harbor of Havana, and

also sow a Spanish war steamer bearing down to her, supposed with the intention of informing her that she might enter the harbor without any further trouble, as considerable uneasiness had been selt in Havana in con-sequence of her non-arrival when due, it being thought that she had been ordered not to touch there. [It will be remembered that the C. C. was detained at New-Orleans until Friday last. Ed.] It is said that the Captain General will not interfere

further with her.
This information is furnished by one of the Officers

of the babel, and is believed to be perfectly reliable.

The United States and Peru-The Lobos

A Washington letter writer under date of

"I understand that the difference between this Goverament and Peru, on account of the Lobos Islands transaction, were finally adjusted to day, by the Representatives of the respective Governments, Mr. Everett, Secretary of State, and the Peruvian Minister.

This result was brought about by the satisfactory proofs
furnished our Government, by the Peruvian Minister,
of the exercise of acts of sovereignty over the Lobos blands by Peru, for many years. This being demon-

strated, the position assumed by Mr. Webster was re-seded from, his information having been erreneous. "I further learn that in the adjustment of the diffioulty. Peru has agreed to extend such facilities to the vessels which have proceeded to the Lobos Islands, as to secure them from loss, although they will of course, not make the profits they satisfacted."

Pifty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Society for the Relief of Peer Widows with Small Children.

At 12 o'clock yesterday this Society held its Fifty-fifth Annual Meeting at Rev. Dr. Potts's Church, cerner of Tenth st. and University-place. Mrs. L. M. Hoffman, First Directrees, presided. The meeting opened by the reading of the Scriptures. Mrs. J. J. Swift, Secretary, then presented her report, as

Swift, Secretary, then presented her report, as follows:

More than half a century has relied away since "The Society for the Relief of Poor Withows with Small Children "was organized in this City by a devoted band of Christian wernen, with Mrs. Isabella Graham at their head. Among them we find the names of Hofana, Bethane, Murray, Hamilton, Seson, Brd. Hosark, Wyckoff, Redgers, Wata, Few, &c. Toey have, with one or two exceptions, gone down to the dust, and the places that knew them know them now no more, but the good work, which, perchance, was begun by them in weakness and fear, has been theused of God, so that a little one has indeed become a thou and; "and their decendants in some instances are now labora; to present the cause in which they took so lively an interest. Being the first incorporate I charlishle institution in the Phirted States conducted by laties, your Managers feel as if they were not presumptions in trusting that this Society may continue to be a feverite channel for those streams of benevelonce, which, circumscribed at first, have widened and deepened as they flowed.

In presenting our Fifty-fift Report to the public, we wend acknowledge with heartfelt gratified our obligations to those who had generously added as in our work of mercy and labor of love, by contributing of their abbundance. Vain would it be to say to the helpless pensioners on our beauty, "Be ye warned and filled," if shey when food has prospered should withhold from any their abundance, and turn a deal ear to our put-

tions on behalf of the widow and the fatherless. Vain indeed would it be for us to visit those abodies of de titution where the children cry for bread, and the misher looks despairingly stround for succour, if they wasse parners are full should seed us away empty when we plead. With a larger number of new subscribers than usual, we had also received very liberal donations; not only from those who year by year pour eith into our treasury, but from new sources which God has opened up to us. To each and all of these we tender our thanks; not doubting but that "the blessing of these who are ready to perish" will follow them, and the reward of a cheerful giver be meted out to them by film who has said. "It is more blessed to give, than to receive."

who are ready to perish "will follow them, and the reward of a cheerful giver be meted out to them by Hew who has said "It is more blossed to give, than to receive."

The almost unexampled severity of the next winter bore with hearful weight apon the poor, and multiplied greatly the calls upon our sympathy and our resources. Many are the cases of safforing witnessed winter after winter by your Managers. The same desolated hearth, the seme penuty, the same strugging efforts, the same sently fare meet them as they go from bouse to house—sometimes from cellar to cellar, on their errand of mercy. But when the once heppy wile and children of the respectable mechanic or laborer are brought to said on destitution by the death of him who homestly provided for their daily wants, then, oh! then the heart turns sick at the signif of a sorrow embitteered by contrast with the past, and hopeles a dread of the fasture.

Buch a crise we may be permitted to extract from the report of one of the Managers, and will give it in her own words:

"In the early part of January last, I received a note from a subscriber, requesting me to visit Mrs. M.—No.—Eighth-av. Upon repairing initier, I hund that the occupied the lower story of a constraine dwelling, and I was somewhat surprised at the sir of respectability periading it. When I enforted, however, I saw only two or three articles of furniture, and there was no fire, although the weather was bitter cold. A worse, about eight-and-chirty years of age, was holding to her breast an emacheted infant, and it was easy to perceive that hunger and wretchedness were done their work, for the fount of nouriehment had talled. One child after another poured into the room. 'And wance call drea more these? I inquired. 'Mana,' she said, hilling her tears upon the brow of her infant, 'all mine.' I learned from her that they had been in this commy but a few years. Her husband was a hard-working man, and supported his family comnortably. He had been carried of by a violent cold a few weeks before, and af

with a happy smile, 'I shall soon have as much work as I can do.

During the pest winter your Managers, now numbering thirty, had visited and relieved 464 widows, and I. 22 children under ten years of age. White ministering to their temporal wants, we trust that we have not lost sight of their spiritual need. "The word spoken in ceason," like "bread cast upon the waters, will be found after many days," for we are persuaded that no effect made with a shalle cycle offold glory, will be permitted to return unto Him atterly void.

It but remains for us once more to commend our cause to the heavelent in our midst. Remember us when sitting at your well-redienshed board. Remember us, when, in the curtained senctuary of home, you gather around your genial fireside. Remember us when this little ones you love are no tling on downy pill swe by year side. Remember us. Ramember our cause. It is for the widow and the fatherlies that we plead.

The fellewing is an account of the expenditure for the

DONNE AL CHIMITELE	12.5
Board of children	
PORTE OF CRIMITALISM	3 0
	3 7
	14 0

Donations will be received by the Secretary, Mrs. J. J. Swift, No. 8 Clinton-place, or by any of the Board of

Mrs. K mball, the Treasurer of the Society, rendered her report, which corresponds with the statement above made, except some insidental expenses. The Society then proceeded to reelect its officers. Those of last year were reflected, as follows: Mrs L M. Hoffman, First Directress; Miss McWhorter, Second Directress; Mrs. L. Perkins, Taird Directress; Mrs. E. H. Kimball, Treasurer; Mrs. J. J. Swift, Secretary.

The Board of Managers of last year were redested with a few changes, and, after receiving the annual dues from the members present, the Society adjourned.

Ninth Anniversary of the German Hebrew On Wednesday evening this Society gave its Ninth Annual Dinner, at the City Assembly Rooms. There were about 300 persons present on the occasion,

Mr. Jos. Seligman, the President of the Society, occuat his left Rev. Dr. Raphall. Several other clergymen of the Jewish persuasion were also at the table. At the members arrived they entered the reception room and related the President of the Society. At 8 o'clock, dinper being ready, the company marched into their so as at the table. There were seven tables spread with a well-prepared dinner. The New-York Brass Band was present and discoursed music at intervals during the evening. Previous to partaking of the supper grace evening. Previous to partaking of the supper grace was said by Rev. Mr. Steenberg. Some time was then spant in discussing the substantial havaries upon the table, after which Rev. Adolph Readen, of Emanuel Church, a German I smelitish Congregation in Chrystes L., chantal a prayer; at the close of which there was much applause. During the prayer the heads of a large proportion of the company were covered. Desert was then partaken of; after which the President of the Society called the assembles to order, and in an choquent manner proceeds it to address those present, referring to the youthulness of the Society, congravale thing it upon the emount of good done, and mentioned with what pride he regarded the Society, in view of what it had done and would accomplish. Pasperis n, he said, has greatly increased in this matropolis. The inducements which this country afforded to manigrants is what attracted them lither. The productiveness of the country, the hospitality of the people, the liberal spirt of its institutions, the liberal of oppression. And it was the duty and plessure of this Society to add those who hands here destitute. The remarks of the President were quite extended, and expressed the thanks of the Jews of America that in this land they could enjoy their peculiar belief without enduring that persecution which their reace has afferred at the hands of kings and potentates of the old world. When he resumed his seat he was loudly cheered. The totals were then read. They were trally patriotic and high-tened, congratulatory to the Society, complimentary to the President of the United States, the Criefauthorities, and in approbation of Charity, Education, the Press, &c. They were responded to by Rev. Mr. Isaas, Rev. Dr. Raphall, Ex-Recorder Talmadge, Mr. Iyen, Mr. Brunsen, Mr. Waterman, of New-Haven, and others, in able speeches, which were well received.—That of Rev. Dr. Raphall was especially el queent.

Rev. Mr. Isaacs in responding to one of the toasts made a neat and spirited speech. He commonted upon th was said by Rev. Mr. Steenberg. Some time was then

over \$3,500.

Rev. Dr. Raphall remarked upon Education and its Rev. Dr. Raphall remarked upon Education and its power—especially its benefits in sustaining and advanting the principles of Freedom in this land. The power of this country, he maintained, was its intellectual strength. The Carr of Russia has a greater extent of territory than we have, and the Emperor of Austria more serie than our population numbers, yet we are stronger, in the power of intellect and in patriotism. In France, he stated that there were thirty-right millions of people, of which number thirty-four millions were residents of the mind districts, and nine out of ten of the latter casnot read or write. He proceeded to dilate upon the great alvantages of Freedom and Education, and extudion at the close of his speech smid-load and continued applance.

A letter was read from Gov. Hunt, expressing his re-A letter was read from Gov. Innt., expressing his regret that he could not be present. Also, one from a levenile Benevolent Society, transmitting a liberal donation. The statement made by the Treasurer showed that, during the past year, \$1,008.52 had been raised, and dispensed as follows: For the relief of the needy, \$1,004.25; medicines, 75.95; printing and stationery, \$27.25; Cellector, \$27.75; Secretary, \$10.20. Balance on hand, and 20.

At a late hour the ceremonies came to a termination, and each of the guests were convinced, by the satisfactory manuer in which the affair passed of, that the Society is hiersed with good granegers, and is worthy of the public citeers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PARISIAN SIGHTS AND FRENCH PRINCIPLES, SEEN THROUGH AMERICAN SPECTAGLES. 12mo. pp. 264. Harper & Brothera.

This is one of the most amusing books of the season. The writer, who does not vouchsafe to favor us with his name, has seen the sights of Paris with sharp Yankee eyes-10tecting whatever is ludicrous or piquant in the many-colored life of that metropolis-and jotting down his impressions with a nimble pea, that gives a perpetual vivacity to his descriptions. As a thinker, he cannot claim a high rank-though he often indulges in a taste for reflection and speculation-this throws an occasional element of gravity into his book, which otherwise might offend by its apparent flippancy-but as a shrewd observer, a stinging critic of society, and a lively narrator, we are willing to acknowledge that we have not met with his superior for many a day. We may take the following characteristic chapter as a fair specimen of the work.

PARISIAN AMUSEMENTS.

Unquestionably to an American the most "bizarre" of all the sight of Paris is a Carbinal Ball at the Gran! Opere. The pir being boarded over, and made level with the stage, forms a ball-room of magnificant proportions. The looker, unless previously hired, are free to the public. The orche tre, two hundred and more in number, led by the famous Mazard, is a combination of the best musical telent of France. These balls commence at midnight, and terminate at six oclock. Sun lay morning. Contunes or dominoes and marks are required of women, but men can enter in plain bothes; the former are free, the latter pay two dollurs or ad mission. The attempt to give an accurate idea of the mad, be wildering scene, as the visitor first enters the gorgoons hall, would be fulle. His eyes are dazzled by the lights, his cars stunned by the united shouts and merriment of thousands of threats, and his senses bewildered by the veriety of centumes, colors and shapes, which are whirling with frightful activity and extravagant generates through the mazes of waltz, policy, or quadrille. Collect specimens of all the costumes from Adam and Eve down (of course I exclude the fix-leaves),—of every nation under the aus, and add to them every variety sad shade of color; intermingle moneters from the triny deep: sprinkle them tick with shapes hot from Tantons; invent figures which have no likeness in any created thing; galvanize the whole, as that every ton us, mussele, limb and lineament, shall assume a convulsive activity that threatens immediate rupture, and make the mass move an liarment with the wild, thrillianz, furture masser. The favorite costume among the women is a species of the second.

stones thenselves, and you would still fail to realize the scene.

The favorite costume among the women is a species of simplified or reformed Bloomerism, consisting of (I proceed upward) eath slippers, silk stockings to the kine, light satin or silk breeches, the legs of different colors, and the whole surmounted by a sort of semi-sildt, or open chemise, beautifully laced, and leaving mostly in "purisacuratibus" that portion of the corporeal charms which ladies, in fashionable assemblies, are ever reluctant to hide when there is any thing to display. These continues vary according to the fancies of ine wearers, but their numbers indicate the natural desire of the sex to escape the thraidom of petiticosts—a weakness I would by no means counsel them to yield to, as it gives too peipalite evidence that in troncers they are greatly inferior in grace to man. Indeed, it is most amosing to witness their attempts at maculine activity of manly diputity, which are sure to terminate in a duck like puronime, she wing that they are excellent weildlers, but had whikers. The dress, however, allowed full licerty of motion, in which I suppose consisted its charm, for I have seen everal await themselves of it, by pringing upon the backs of their partners; and in one instance, in you means of ethercal lightness, seared her off upon the shoulders of her gallant, and there, triumph us, made him finish the two-story quadrille.

Every species of licence, not purely beauty, is alleged, thought of the partners, not purely beauty, is alleged.

one, by no means of ethereal lightness, escard hereif open the shoulders of her gallant, and there, tramphum, and the findsh the two-tory quadrille.

Every species of licence, not purely bessily, is allowed; loving embraces, joint also, and eductive puches, meet with no chilling response; kissos explude on all sides like the popping of champagane corks; jokes fy should like evallows in apringtime; "double-enteriers" and "jeux d'e-prits" "dall as thick and fast as hill. And all the "giving as good as he sends," purfoct good laumo pravale. The lowest apologice for accidents with the grace of drawing rooms. In a rush by some frolic-same damest, I was borne back so suddenly, that my held camed, I was borne back so suddenly, that my held camed, I was borne back so suddenly, that my held camed, I was borne back so suddenly, that my held camed, I was borne back so suddenly, that my held camed, I was borne back so suddenly, that my held camed, I was borne back so suddenly that nature found instant relief in the common but unneutionable for in the rest. The pain was so sublice, that nature found instant relief in the common but unneutionable. French exchanation in all such cases known and approved just the word, were not cold on his ton-go when he turned to me and apologiced, silhough I was the innexest suggest of cores, and Romans were intermining like cities of frequents. Highlanders, and all the pitarraspagaria of Europe. The wardness of every thanks and more than a fishom in the gallenger of the proper in the control of the white the word were not cold to be no room to ready thing new when, of a sudden, there arose a should relied they in their skins, with long green but felling about treit wasts, fiery red faces and horne, talls of the same color, habed, and shrieking in a manner so vigorous and uncertainty and more than a fishom in the gift to their skins, with long green but felling about treit wasts, fiery red faces and horne, talls of the same color, there were an affection in the shring black and the same of t contention of a dence I shall not attempt to describe. They were numbered from one to twive on their backs, in huge white letters. Their partners discriminated them a devil number one, and so on through the complement of fiends. Another mask, which kept about it alarge circle of admirers, was what Yankess, call a "six feeter," clad in a lank cotton might gown, with a night-up on of the same material. At every pause of the orchestrs there arose a shout of applance, that tell upon the ear like a roll of surf upon the strand.

upon the ear like a roll of surf upon the strand.

Fancy costumes are prohibited from entering the salocu. Here assemble the intriguentes in domino and
mack, who victimize or peoplex the verdant of the other
gender. It is impossible in this guise to detect the ogolocks, and often the rex of the wearer. As most you
sport this guise do not octract suppers or money from
strangers, many not very edifying access are to be winmound, if one is curious to observe all the license three
balls develop. Sometimes adventures more comical sport his guise do who extract suppers or money from strangers, many not very edifying scenes are to be witnessed, if one is curious to observe all the license these bells develop. Sometimes adventures more comical than disrepusable are the result. I had a friend winse sine admirably qualified him for the fermining garb. He secondingly procured one, took I ssons from a lady in the use of a ma, and made his way to the ball, where he room had a circle of admirers. One gentleman, well known to him, not only complimented him upon his small feet and hands, but leaded him with bon-bons, and insisted on being his partner in every dance. He presecuted his suit most porseverinely, and desired an interview. The mack not being able otherwise to disembarrass houself of his admirer, slipped out, jumped into a ceach, and started for home. He had not gone far before he saw his amorous friend in full chase, and when he arrived at his c wn door his late partner was closeby. Watten till become up, he took off his discusse, and decised his well-known fectures, to the infinite chagrin and anger of his partner, who said to him noo many follish things ever to be able to look upon him complicently again.

Alth uph the female frequenters of these balls are, in

ly again.

Although the female frequenters of these balls are, in general, low characters, yet I am assured, on respecta-ble authority, that parties from the Faubourg St. Ger-mein sometimes go clanife timely, for a frolic. To co-riosity of English and American Indica often takes them there; but unless sheltered from the universal licease in private loxes, it is indiscreet, if not deserving a worse name. No reduced mind can, with pleasure, winness the destruction of all that is modest and lovely in woman, however hallerous may be the exhibition. To virinous femiles there assumed is had better remain among the females these asturneds had better remain amo thing unseen. The Government require a per-of the proceeds, for charitable objects, this is no prising as they ealist lotteries in aid of religion.

In striking contrast to this accese is one which I can be commerced to all balles. The Jardia d'Hiver forms one of the most charming places of resort, whether as a garden or a ball-room, possessed by eny capital. Nowhere does I'm in that display itself in more functual and chate decreations. A light tren frame supports a front which opens into a spacious ventibule. The vault is asstained by cight Duric columns. There ex the which a passes into an extensive garden, protected above and on all sides from the external air by glass, to tofaily set in an iton framework. A light and airy gallesy, supported on iron columns, trees all along the interior. This is filled with flowers. The advertisement sometimes unnounce ten thousand camelins in bloom at once. Below is a garden fragment with owners trees and rare excises, which, to quote from Galignand. "with the basins in the form of enormous resolution, cascades, statuss, and groups, by the bloom and beauty of the scene reminds. is a garden iragrant with orange frees and fare exoluse, which, to quote from Galignand " with the basins in the feath of energous rescaled, cascades, statues, and groups, by the blocin and beauty of the scene, reminist the speciator of Tasso's emchanting description of Armidia garden. Indeed, but for the welcome absence of the tiger and cobra capello, it would need no great stretch of linagination to believe one's self transported to the most business to give one's self transported to the most business regions of the East. Here the cameir, the yucca, and the castrix will meet the visitor's eye, in juxtuposition with the palmetree, the armanains, and the busines. An aviary filled with exotic birds is to the right; in the center of the garden is a grass-plot, extending to a romanic grotte; while the few walls that connect some portions of the fron frame work, are completely proped with mirrors, and lined with passifloras and other creeping plants. The author of this cryact had evidently never buildered binnelf in the interninable interlacings and dense foliage of an Hastern jungle, or he would never for a moment have conceived that glass and iron could cover their endess variety and giruntic proportion. The dwarfab representatives of hot bonce culture, hear no better comparison to fix or limits and their native forwart, than doors the orac born from to his fe chern brother, reasons at large in his native widers.

ness. However, I saw enough of tropical beauties to recall many a delightful association with their more senial native climate. Nothing has been neglected for accommodation or re-freshment. There are even piaces for various games. The price of admission to all this loveliness is but a frame.

reshment. There are even places for various games. The price of admission to all this lovelases is but a franc.

I was present at a ball given under the petromage of le Princess Mathilde. The area was illuminated by extrem thomsand six hundred candies, four mostred lamps, and an electric light, so disposed as to give most brilliant perspectives in all directions. From the lody gellery over the entrance the effect was singular. The alsorption of light by the vagetation was so great, that it gave the scene the appearance of an empyream, risewed through a hazy atmosphere; the clusters of lights appearing to be so many firmaments, one succeeding the other in the illimitable distance, until the faintest twinkle proclaimed that human sight had reached its limit.

There were present at least four or five thousand representatives of the midding and higher classes of society at Paris, besides the usual complement of strangers. I was struck with the lack of female beauty, when so much is to be met with in the street. There was a brilliant display of diamonds in the balcomy of the Lady Patronesses. The ladies generally ranged themselves like so many wall-flowers on the circular seats around the transepts which though forming somewhat of a barrier to social intercourse with the gentlemen, yet hightened the beauty of the coup-doel upon entering. A band of music at the further extremity, concealed smong the thrubberty, played alternately with the orchestra for the dancer. The candles unfortunately kept up a constant shower of grease, so that in a little while most of the coats of the gentlemen tooked as if their linen was making its way through numerous air hales.

From this bell i went to that of the Artists at the Opera Comique. Here the crowd was, if possible, greater, and the dancing from want of space much more restricted. The ladies present were the actreases of all the theater, and it is but justice to say that I have never seen assembled amore beautiful collection of women. But what particularly structed my attention

phirty of design.

To see a Frenchman under his most aniable aspecta, he must be visited at his places of anna-cunents. Stattered throughout the city are halls for dancing, graluated in respectability by the fees of entrance. They are frequented by Lorettes, who are admitted gratis. The best of the class is the Valentino, fitted up somewhat after the Moorish style, with pisted galleries, billiard tables, dynamenters, and tables of games of skill, the place being some articles of triding value. The police are ever on the alert to prevent the dances from degenering into andecencies. In the frew that I have entered, there has been no indecorum. The todoss are those of the street, and hats are not removed. I have nowhere seen more graceful dancing, and if their new were confined to the innocent gratification of this exercise, there could be little that was objectionable to urgangliss them.

The most beautiful of the summer gardens devoted to this annasement is the Cauteau des Fleure. When illuminated it has the air of enchantment. But it would be wearhome and unsatisfactory to the reader for me to attempt to convey to him a correct idea of the schacific tasts displayed in these places. The numerous class that live in tilteit domestic relations, or who pander to the passions of men, find in them those excitements of which their position makes tiden so covetous. The middle classes, with their families, frequent them to a considerable extent; but what an American parent would now with horror or shame, would amuse a French mother. Under no circumstances can they be considered as forceable to meals; and while the Gaverament exercises the most rigid precunions, to prevent the sale of any medicine which could be used as a poison, except under the responsibility of a physician, and times those who open rehools without a livens, in permits a thomand sources of corruption to the public morals to exist under its eye, seemingly believing that its highest diany in the moral is of the service of the permit of any control of the

done.

There was a boy of about fourteen present, who perormed extraordinary feats of suppleness. He stood
firmly on his feet, and bending backward touched the
calves of his legs with his lips, and kissed the door. He
put his legs over his shoulders and walked on his hands.
In short, he did all this could have been done with an
India rubber manikis, requently extorting involuntary
exclamations of sympathy from the spectators, while he
smiled at their tenderness.

The following description of the coup d'état of Louis Napoleon is in a different vein, and will be read with interest just at this time:

be read with interest just at this time:

Area were two ingredients of Yankee life that I decidedly missed in Paris. The first was loc, for which "de Feau frappée" was but a poor substitute. The second, the enlivening bustle of a fire, with the hubbuls of bels, the claster of the ragine, and the shours of the boys. There are fires here, but one rarely hears of them, even through the papers. In the absence of loude! trucks and the din of mercantile business, the noise of Paris becomes monotonous. But once in seven months did! hear the shrill jingle of a dray load of iron; it was true home music. The excitement of a fire I frequently thought would be a pleasing relief.

However, I had not lived long in Paris before I found it passessed advantages in the way of excitement peculiar to itself, amply compensating for its disadvantages in the above-mentioned respects.

It was the 2d of December, of the past year. I had stiten at my usual hour, breakfasted, read Galignosis and the Constitutional, my morning papers, without finding an item of interest, as the morning was somber, had papeared myself for a day of more than ordinary quiet. Toward one o'clock, a French lady dropped in. She was somewhat excited, and I inquired the reason. "What," said she, "have you not heard the newser There is a reventition. Paris is in a state of siege. The treops are all in the streets—the National Assembly is dissolved—most of the members are imprisoned—the railread tracks are torn up to persent the I rovinces from marching upon the city—Louis Napoleon is Emperor;" and thus she rattled off a volley of news, that was genume news indeed.

I manediately went out. The good citizens of Paris,

railroad tracks are torn up to prevent the Provinces from marching upon the city—Louis Napoleon is Emperer; "and thus she rattled off a volley of news, that was genume news indeed.

I immediately went out. The good chizens of Paris, who had gone to bed under a republic, were just leaving their breakfast tables to read the proclamations which announced to them it had end-louly departed this like, forgetting to add, however, leaving a numerous and efficient family. Those who had most at stake in this viole rebusage, knew nothing of it until it had been eld news by some hours in London.

I persed along the boulevards and the usual resorts of businers. All the shops were closed, Groupe read in sileace the notices, and quietly dispersed. This part of the city, usually so rife with like, appeared as if stunned by a viclent blow. Men held their breaths, it was not the settled composure with which the seaman looks upon the coming starry, but the anxiety and terror with which is swafted an expected cardiquaks.

The public gardens and Palais Royal were closed. There was no thought of annuennat. The Champs Eryshes, Place Madeleine, and every avenue leading to the Palais Bomben and residence of Louis Napole an, were filled with dense masses of troops in againing order. Morethan fifty thousand were under arms. They, too, were avesting, they knew not what—but ready, at the order of their chiefs, to ree and sky. Cytain streets were closed: those who had komes therein is and so lattle difficulty in reaching them.

That evening the celebrated Jesuist, Le Ventura, was to preach at Nôtre Dame. I started early to obtain admition, as be always draws a multitade. By this time, six o'thek, the iroops had returned to their barracks, and Frais looked as gay and busy as on the preceding evening. The church was closed; nothing was permitted at this juncture that would attract the crowd to one spet. News bers were crying at every corner the discontine of the National Ausombly, and the other stringent measures of the President. The people

fool and coward—Cavaignae, dignified—Changarnier, heughty, and Lamoricière, purmacioux. None whom Napoleon feared were spared. His selection was admirable. Not a leader of any party except his own was exempted from the call to exchange a warm bed at four cenes, or the prison Marzs. Each had the honer of a special attendance—ne questions were 'answered as to the object of their imprisonment or their probable fate. In twelve hours the bourgeoide exclaimed, "Cost bien fait!" and were ready to go on with their amasements. On the 3d there was more excitement. The secret eccieties were at work. The Reds were recovering from their astenishment; extenenters of the National Assembly harangued the multirade, and circulated addresses to arouse the people to resistance. The result was several barricades, which were speedily carried by the troops, with some loss on both sides. On the part of the Government, the proclamations became more stringent. Carriages were forbidden to circulate, or the inhabitants to appear in the streets. Those taken near any barricade with arms about them were put to death.

In the evening there was shouting; inflammatory

near any barricade with arms about them were put to death.

In the evening there was shouting; inflammatory speeches; the grallying cries of parties. Immence human masses on the boulevards and the quays heaved to and fro in sullen anger, like the swell of the ocean before an approaching storm. Individuals ran from group to group muttering curses upon the usurper. Some seid the excitement would spend uself in words; others, that Louis Napoleon would be killed within forty-eighthours. The police charged repeatedly on the crowds, which, in return, shocked at them. I looked quietly on, and became convinced that the back of the Parisian tiger was up, and was preparing for a leap.

The next morning was the fourth. There was not much stirring; the shape were generally closed. I went to the Rue de Jeuneurs, where I had business. This was before mid-day. As I approached this street, I saw crowds running through it, panie struck, while the residents were barring their windows and closing their doors. I asked the cause. All were two much frightened to speak intelligently. Some thought the featheurs were rising, and others that the troops were approaching; each added to the alarm of his neighbor. At last I learned that barricades were being erected at the Porte St. Denis on the boulevard of that name.

Being curicus to see a barricade, I pushed directly for the start. On arrival I found the work going bravely on.

At last I learned that barricades were being creeted at the Porte St. Denis on the boulevard of that name.

Being curious to see a barricade, I pushed directly for the spet. On arrival I found the work going bravely on. Four were already commenced at different intervals in the boulevard. Stagings had been torn from unfinished houses; item railings from the magnificent gate-way trees were cut down; all those nameless buildings, at once so convenient and so diagraceful, to this fashionable avec us, were demolished, and their materials a liked to the fortifications. Carts, carriages and omnibuses were triumpleantly dragged from inding places, and should of excultation, to add to the monster piles. The steat from railing and massive stone wall which protects the side walk from the street, long resisted the efforts of destruction. Crow-bars, and the united strength of several hundred men, at last brought it down. Pyrements were torn up, and shaped into breast-works. The barricades soon began to assume a formitable sipperance, and to any force but arridery were well nighting tegrable. They were further strengthened by rope, which bound firmly together the disjointed parts. There were not very many at work, but those who were labored like beavers, and evidently knew their trade. Bleuses and broadcloth were about equally mixed. Nother were the remany spectators. All sorts of rumors were in circulation. The army, it was said, had left Part, to defend the city against the troops coming in from the neighboring citie—such a regiment had revolved; the National Guards were arming; in short, every species of tale to encourage and exaperate the enemies of the President was circulated by agents of the political parties of the barricastes, the mob burst into the nearest guard-house, with wild shouts, sacked it.

every species of tale to encourage and exasperate the enemies of the President was circulated by agents of the political parties of the late Assembly.

Having completed the barricades, the mob burst into the nearest guard-house, with wild shouts, sacked it placed its flag on their most formidably fortification, and used the materials to further strengthen their quarters. The small force a usely there had been withdrawn, or it would have been massacred.

Sinster individuals in blouses armed with cultasses, muskets and pistols began to appear. These acted as leaders. They broke into all the neighboring shops and searched the houses for arms. When any were found, they musked in chalk on the building. "Arms given; death to robhers." From one of the theaters they procured a few maskets and a drum. These were half-it with shouts of joy, and a party began beating the rappel through the adjacent streets.

I was surprised to see how many boys there were in their reaks. They went to work in all these violences as if on a frolic, light hearted, and even joyinl. From their me mer I should rather have supposed that they were gathering materials for a restriction, thus for a struggle in which no quarters would be given. I saidened to think how many that I saw so busy around me, would be shot or bayonetted before night. The comments of the spectators varied; some said, let the rescals go shead—they wish to plunder and kill—they will soon be taught a good lesson; others encouraged. One man asked me if I were German or English; on my replying that I was an American, "Air!" said he, with a sigh, "you live in a true Republic."

I asked a fine looking bey of about fourteen, in a school uniform, with a stick in his hand, at the end of which was a bayonet, what he intended doing; "you are too young to fight." He laughed, brandished his weepen, and ran off to join a crowd, listening to the reading of a proclamation announcing the deposition of Louis Napoleon, and calling upon the Parisians to give their allegiance to the Provisional

A reugh looking fellow, armed with a musket, who seemed to have suthority, came up to me and said: "If you are one of the curious, you had better be off." I thought to too, as appearances began to wear a serious aspect. The houses overlooking the barricades were taken pessession of, and garrisoned: sentinels were placed at the principal points; the non-combatants were mostly gone, and few but fighters left. I had been there less than two houre; yet, so rapidly had the mob worked, that all the streets opening upon this vicinity, were already fortified. I was forced to climb three barricades, politely assisted over one by an armed lad in a blouse, before getting clean of their line of operations. It was most injudiciously chosen, for it could be attacked to equal advantage in front and rear; and their flanks were also exposed.

their flanks were also exposed.

I found the boulevards below almost deserted. A brigade of infantry and artillery were just turning the comer of the street, marching without music, slowly, toward the first barricale. Before reaching it, they taken to One-half the artillery passed in front, and was pointed toward the breastworks; the other was loaded with grape, and pointed in the other direction. The tew persons about soluted the troops with "Vive la République." The commanding officer ordered the boulevard to be cleared. The troops charged upon us, and we slipped out of the way by the side streets.

I then walked down the Rue Montmarte, where I saw similer scenes. Coming out again upon the Boulevard, from the spot I first left, filled with troops, in order of battle. The line extended into the Rue de la Paix. It was a strring spectacle to witness regiment after regi-

battle. The line extended into the Rue de la Paix. It was a stirring spectacle to witness regiment after regiment of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, pass up this moble avenue, to take their stations. In the novelty and heauty of their array, I quite lost sight of the fact that they were ordered out to slaughter these misguided people I had so recently left. At one time they cleared the sidewalks, and allowed no one to approach their hese. The sentinels, however, for some inexplicable cause, were shortly removed: and those of the populace who had more curiosity than fear, allowed to passiong as far as the Bouleveri Bonne Nouvelle. This led to the melancholy slaughter of thirty-five individuals, and the wounding of a large number, soon after on the Boulevard Montmartre, just above where I was. Opposite me was the 7th Lancers; a fine corps, recently arrived in Paris.

I stood talking with a friend, when, from the upper

posite me was the 7th Lancers; a fine corp., recently arrived in Paris.

I stood talking with a friend, when, from the upper end of the line, the discharge of cannon was heard, tollowed by a blaze of musketry and a general charge. The stragglers on the boulevards took to flight in all directions. They pitched headlong into open doors, or lovely demanded entrance at the closed. I was fortunate enough to get into a neighboring curriage way, through the grated "porte cochère" of which I could see what was going on. The firing was trenendous. Volley followed volley so fast, that it seemed like one continued peal of thunder. Suddenly there was a louder and nearer crash; the cavalry in front of me wavered; and then, as if struck with paric, turned, and rushed in disorder down the street, making the greand tremble under their trend. What could have eccurred! The first supposition was, that the different regments had turned their sams upon each other. Another that the reds had proved too arong for the traopal in a few minutes the horsenen came charging back, firing their pistols on all sides. Then came in quick succession the orders "To shart all windows: to keep out of sight; to open the blinds," &c. It seemed an unexpected fire had opened upon the soldiers, from some of the houses above, by which they at first suffered so reverely as to cause a recoil. The roar of firearum was new transendous. Mortars and cannon were directed point blank at the suspicious houses, within a fewrods distance, and fred. They were then carried by assault. now tremendous. Mortans and cannon were directed point blank at the suspicious houses, within a fewrods distance, and fired. They were then carried by assault.

distance, and fired. They were then carried by assault.

The rattle of small shot against windows and walls was incessant. This was too in the finest part of the Boulevarde. Costly houses were completely ridded; their fronts were knocked in: balls passed through the various floors, and lodged finally wherever their spent force destined them. They windows were destroyed by the concursion of the cannon; and, as for the outer walls, they looked as if a thunder-storm of bullets had passed over them. They were literally peppered with lead from cellar to roof. Some bells had passed through ponce of glass, leaving holes as true and clear of their exact size, as if they had been cut out by a diamond. Of the init breadth excepts of the immates, and the general destruction of property, I need not speak. The Government effects of the city; for the last. The firing continued for nearly on bour, and then recoded to more distant parts of the city; for the field of combat embraced an area of screen miles, and there were some 40,600 tree ps engaged. 40,000 troops engaged.

As soon as I could with safety, I left my covert : and, has been as a count win salery, I per my covert: sma, by back sheets, endeavored to get near enough to the formerodes to see what work had been done there. It was now quite dark. The troops guarded every possible avenue, and fired upon all who approached the inter-dicted spate. The streets in this vicinity were almost wholly deserted. The few that were to be seen, cauthously perry of round the corners, but did not venture to the street of the str show the needees. Not knowing the danger, I attempted to go upon the Boulevards by the Rue Montmartre. As I wilked up the street I noticed the marks of the boils that glanced slong the houses. There was a large good of blood, but the corpses had been removed. I had nearly reached the corner, when an officer rushed out, and ordered me back in a tode which I thrught man product to obey. As I was alone, and he had probab-seen on migh bleed-shed that afternoon, he did nothin were. I turned into the first cross street, and there as a well-dressed man, graping on a rude bier. Those wh had picked him up said he had six balls in him. In mi Rue Richellau, there was the corpse of a young gir Some one had placed lighted candies at her head an feet.

feet.

Emerging from the line of soldiers as I reached the
pasts of the city removed from their surveillance, I naticed a bitter feeling among the better classes for the
dry's work. The slaughter was, as k always is, in the
test of a battle, greatly exacgrated. Still it was with
no gratifying emotions that one could reduce it, even to
a few hundred. It was citil war—fratricide. I reached
have indicagnat and mouraful.

heat of a battle, greatly exacgers ted. Still it was wind no gratifying emotions that one could reduce it, even of a few hundred. It was civil war—fratricide. I reached heme indignant and mourful.

The acidiers have been justly blamed for firing upon the unarmed. Those who tought at the barricades knew the pensity of defeat. The inhabitants had been ordered north of speer in their curiosity. One gentleman met his death by standing at a different corner and looking at the treeps with a spy-class. It was mistaken for a musked, and he tell, pierced with several beils.

Those who were killed on the Boulevard Montuatre were non-combatants, but suffered from their rashness. The public feeling in such cases is ever severe on the soldler. But in extennation it should be remembered, that his exposed position in a street, fired upon from houses on both sides, is by no means calculated to insure exclusive and juderment. His encanies are unseen, and he knows, from faral experience, that a Socialist gives no causter. Several of his contrades and been basely assessinated in the public ways. Numbers had already fallen from the fire of his ambushed foce. In the heat of revenge he believes every citizen's cost to cover an assessin, and kills without pity.

In the evering I again attempted to go up to the bonevards. Squadrons of lancers were on gard, and bitrades of infantry blyouscked on the side walks. The public west permitted to go as far as the Rue Lafitze, but obliged to walk quickly, and not allowed to stop fire an instant. Horsemen with leaded piscolasted them to peak corner, and if there was the slightest he disting, our two individuals speke to each other, they pointed the a directly upon the delinquents, and ordered them to peak corner, and if there was the slightest he disting, our two individuals speke to each other, they pointed the a directly upon the delinquents, and ordered them to peak of the crowd than from the military. I concluded in accident was as the troops swept by. These charges and once had just time t

curing the day, that street-fighting in Paris is a serious matter.

Leuis Napoleon preclaimed himself master of France, Dec. 2. The 4th of December made him master, it was a terrible lesson deliberately planded, and intended as such by him. I say planned, for the Minister of War, in his official report, say, "The troops were withdrawn, and the insurgents ellowed to tailet their harrisades underted, that the insurrection might come to a head and be extinguished at one blow." It left me nothing to core in the political institutions of France, but more to leve in those of my own country. The poor wretches who suffered most were more birelings. A French cettlemen of my acquaintance, whose house was near one of the barricade, said a few days afterward to the sentincl in front of bis door, "The soliiers have behaved well." "Ah!" replied the man, "it pleases you to say so, but my heart is heavy this merning." "Why so:" "I was drawn with a number of my comrates to shoot thirty priseners condemned to death. As they marched to the place of execution, they said to one another, it was hard to die for ren france."

The volume is embellished with a variety of pictorial illustrations, which of some are touch-

ANY," translated from the German of Wormen, by Oscan M. Lifers. A popular treatise on chemical study sie, translated from a standard German work, with valuable additions by the translator. (12mo. pp. 314. Phil.: H. C. Baird. Sold by Dewitt & Davenport.

CITY ITEMS.

RANGE OF THE THERMOMETER AT

AMUSEMENTS, ETC., THIS DAY AND EVENING.
Breedway Theater—Richard H1; Paus Pry; Young Couple, etc.
Nibu's Garden—Lany or Lammermore poets.
Wallack & Heater—Wild Ooder Marinmental
Furtus's Theater—H2 he Jacobus Beg no Dall Care; etc.
Farming Maccom—The Last Sail, etc.
Kalbend Academy of De. 210—Marinm's Model of San Prancisco
Chinese Buildings—Grand Moving Petures.
Society Lebrary—Ryan's Gallery of Christian Art.
Circus—New York Amphichester—Reperture Performances, etc.
Wood's Minstrels, No. 444 Breedway—Concert every eremag.

We cannot conscientiously say anything complimentary concerning the weather yesterday. If a had any recommendation, it was its variety. Com-mencing with a brisk snew-storm, and going through all the degrees from that to good fair, it offended and suited everybody; it was "excrything by turns, anothing long." The only consistency was most villatous mud, of the adhesivest cort, and the waxisost as ure. The mideight hour was dark and dreary, but the storm seemed to have departed.

MR. THACKEBAY'S LECTURES .- The arrival of this distinguished author in New-York is a gratifying proof that, tariff or no tariff, a more intimate come cation is about to be established between this cou and the best literary and artistic culture of the Oid World. Mr. THACKERAY brings to us a truly Europ genuine in their kind, and which have received a cordin appreciation, even if perhaps comparatively limited in this country. We are sure that he will receive a friendly welcome from all who owe many hours of intellected westerne from all who owe many hours of intellectual delight to the creations of his genius, and who look for ward to a rare pleasure in his discussion of a class English writers, with whom he cherishes a kindred sympathy. "The English Humorous Writers of Queen Anne's Reign," which form the subject of his course of lectures, present a theme of brilliant espabilities, and le the hands of Mr. Thackeray caunot fail to call forth a series of masterly criticisms and acute analysis of character. The course is to be delivered in Rev. Mr. Chepin's Church, (late Mr. Bellows's) in Broadway, as we understand that Mr. Thackersy, who makes no protection understand that Mr. Thackersy, who makes a smaller resistant to the gifts of a Stentor, preferred a smaller resistant to Metropolitan Hall, which was originally proposed in the Committee of the Mercaelle Library. The tickets to the course are all sold, and we shall no doubt find a crowded audience to listen to the author of "Pendennis" in his first discourse on this side of the Atlantic.

We are glad to learn that a leading member of the late Whig party, and an enterprise New-Yorker, has just realized a profit of \$100,000 by the re-sale of one-half of a parcel of real estate re-cently purchased by him, in Chambers-st., opposite in

G. De F. will find the "Young Men's Debating Society" at (we think) No. 149 Bowery, Mon

MORE RAILROADS .- In the Board of Assistents last night came up the petition of C. C. Tomp for permission to construct a Railroad from the foot of Fourteenth-st., East River, through Fourteenth, to an through Avenue B, to and through Houston, to and through Clinton, to and through Division, to and the Suffolk, to and down Division and Chatham, to and through South William, to and up Wall, to and down Froed, to and through Peerl to Whitehall at to the South Ferry; returning through Whitehall and Bross Nassau, Chatham and Division, to and through Suffelt to and through Houston, to and through Avenue B and Fourteenth-st. to place of commencement. Referre to Committee on Streets.

The widening of Church-st. is again agitated. Assistant Alderman Ring offered a resol in the Board of Assistants last night, proposing widen the street 25 feet on the west side, and extend the street of the street to Liberty at., where it would meet Trinity place. resolution was referred to the Street Commi is the proposition made by The Tribune several years

CHANGE OF HOURS .- Attention is called the advertisement of the Hudson River Railroad C jany, nothlying the public of a change in the table, to commence on Monday next.

MAGRIFICERT SERVICES OF GOLD AND THE PLATE.—There is now on exhibition at No. 1886.
Broadway, (the dépôt of the Ames Manufacturing One) programmer, (the depot of the Ames Manufacturing separate, Chicopee, Mass.) two complete services of most sumptaous plate wares ever produced in Ames. They consist of an entire gold dinner service, thirty persons, including tureens, vegetable discastors, forks, spoons, butter and the knives, eager the content of the selection of the content of the selection. variors, forks, spoons, butter and the knives, egget wine-coolers, &c., together with a splendid suit of ver-plated ware, anticient for the immense established of the Et. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, for with the cool.

the so certly weres have been ordered the bill fit